THE PADICAL CAMPAIGN.

SPECKER COLFAX ON THE STUMP.

Grant Receives Favor in the Eyes of Colfax and His Friends.

A "Rump" Congress and a "Rump' President Contrasted.

THE USURPATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT.

IMPEACHMENT DEMANDED.

Secretary Stanton and the Military District Commanders to be Reinstated by Congress.

The Cooper Institute was crowded last evening almost maic and semale, drawn together by the announcement that Schuyler Coffax, Speaker of the House of Repre contailves, would deliver an address in support of the congressional reconstruction policy as against that of topics of the day. The question of reconstruction, a review of "my policy" as against that of Congress, was fuscussed; the result of the elections held in the various ates, with a passing counsel to the people of New York the approaching canvass; the foreign situation, cences of the war and other questions were as his old pet subject, "Over the Con" With a rapidity and force of dewhich left him house almost at the ery outset, he launched forth into a flood f froth and fury of enunciation in which, if he completely at sea. His denunciations of "my nolley" bling recalling Secretary Stanton, and Generals Sheri-dan, Sickles and other relieved Military District commanders, the whole audience cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. A band of music and a glee club vere in attendance.

encer, who, after a few preliminary remarks, introsuced to the audience the orator of the evening, the

latform be was greeted with rounds of cheers, which were again and again repeated. When the applause had

As Mr. Colfax stepped forward to the front part of the subsided he spoke as follows:—

Now, my friends, three cheers for what is better than men, for men are but ciphers compared to the great principles for which we stand and have stood—three cheers for that principle consecrated by the blood of our soldiers upon the battlefeids of the South and enshrined in the legislation of the American Congress, that loyal men shall rule the States that loyal sacrifices have saved. (Immense applause.) I thank you, ladies and gentlemen, with a grateful heart for the kind manner in which you have so enthusiastically welcomed me to the stand. I believe you have done it to show that in your hearts you believe that I have been faithful to principle, and I come before you to night from my distant home in the West to undicate and defend the principles and the policy of the noble Union republican organization, which alone when the first gun was fired on Sumier to the time when the last aword flashed before Richmond, nover despaired of the American republic, the party whose past bistory is crowned with she glory of having saved this nation from the menseing sword of treason. (Cheers.) When I state this so broadly, I may, berhaps, be met by some democrat in this vast audience with a direct denial, but I shall prove it in a single sentence to his satisfaction as well as to your. I ask you, if you can, but to strike out from existence in your minds the whole republican party, and to suppose that, when the rebellion broke out, there should have been no republicana in power either in the executive or the legislative department of the government, and none at the polls. You know that when the sword of treason sought to sunder the Union was saved by this noble republican organization. I do not overlook the fact that amid the storm of shot and shell and flame victory after victory was won by our brave soldiers on every battlefield in the land, and by our galiant sallors on the seas. It was their lotty and unstterable heroism that lifted us above every disaster and reverse and planted our feet upon the suacrowned heights of victory. But it was the set of the Union republican party in the Congress of the United States that placed that army in the field; that army was organized by law; it was armed and equipped by law; it was reinforced by law; and when the time came in 1862, when this party had to meet all the edium of tax haws and all the edium of conscription laws, we went forward faithfully and fearlessiy, defying all prejudice, and placed those laws upon the statet book, that altered the time came in 1862, when this party had to meet all the odium of tax haws and all the edium of conscription laws, we went forward faithfully and fearlessiy, defying all prejudice, and placed those laws upon the statet book, that through them our country might live and not die.

away. Then, when this was repudiated, what did we do next? We came together again the succeeding season, and we said, "Reconstruction cannot be left an open question; we want these States back, with some guarantees against another rebellion, and with some guarantees of protection to the Union men of the South, who had dared to stand up for the flag and the Union against overwhelming odds." There were four roads before us We could have provided by law that power should be conflued to the loyal whites of the South You know very well how that would have ended. There was not one-tenth part of the Southern people who could be called loyal, who had not yielded to the maelistrom sooner or later, and had given in their athesion to the wicked cause of secession. Mr. Lincola had proposed that if you could find one-tenth part of the population of any State loyal, he was in favor of putting the political power of that State into their hands, and the democratic party had said: "We won't have it; the majority ought not to be ruled by so insignificant a minority." Therefore that plan was rejected in advance. Then we could have put reconstruction on the basis of loyalty only. You know that the result of that would have been to have made the black States a good deal blacker than they are now, and to have given over the government of that portion of the country to the celored men who had been sold like the swine of the stye and the beasts of the field, whose families had been tern from them, who had been manacled and tyrannized over in every possible way. And yet, when the flag was in danger, when the armies of the Union came near them, they could see in the Stars and Stripes some hope of the liberty for which they had longed and prayed. You cannot point out to me, among the four millions of black men of the South, one solitary man that ever turned his back upon the flag or the defenders of the flag. If there is any democratic soldier standing before me to-night, any man who has gone down South to put down treason, I appeal to t

The President has charged Congress with many usurpaflous, but be himself has been guilty of more usurpaflous, but be himself has been guilty of more usurpaflous, but be himself has been guilty of more usurpaflous, but be himself has been guilty of more usurpaflous, but he has congress, and in every State reconstructed
by Mr. Johnson rebels have the supreme and unlimited
power in every department and Union men have been
held under a rod of fron. Now he says these are his
jewels and the highest ambition of his heart indeatroy the party which raised him to the position of
deatroy the party which raised him to the position of
flovernor of Tennessee and then to the still higher and
more honorable position of Vice President of the United
States. He still continues to talk of our usurpation, and
ret everything which we did has ziso been done by the
President, and many things he did without having a
legal right to do so, whereas Congress always had. In
the Sonthern States he has zpopointed traitors and rebels
to offices of trust, and low, as in the time of the
rebellion, loyal men are obliged to hide their beads and
are exposed to the sneers and jerrs of men who could
not take the test oath. When these men went to get
their salaries they found that they could not get them and
them Mr. Johnson asked Congress to pass a special law
typity de for the payment of the salaries of his dutypity and promites. I have something further to say with
the processed—(laughter)—"the people of these States
are well and lovally disposed"—(ironical cheers, Well
disposed! (Laughter,) Yes, loyal and well disposed
declared that he dare not go back to his home in Texas,
because they were Union men. We have
seen how Hamilton, of Texas, not long since
who were made free. We have seen the
outrages committed upon white men South
because they were Union men. We have
seen he when their only crime was that they wanted to
exist the proclamation of peace? There is no
power in the President to issue a proclamation of peace.
The constitutio The cantilution invests the war making and peace making power in the Congress of the United States only. The fathers of our country intended that, if war were to be waged, the people who were to lay down their lives in the strife should, by their representatives in Congress only, have the power to declare war, and some cless. (Applause.) The power to carry on war carries the power to establish the terms of peace and the constitution of the congress only, have the power to declare war, and some cless. (Applause.) The power to carry on war carries the power to establish the terms of peace and the congress of the cong

was accordingly removed and exided to the plains, where he is fighting the savages to day. You have had a Secretary of War, upon whose strong arm Mr. Lincoln leaned in every hour of peril. (Applause.) The rebels hated him, as did the whole South, because he organized victory. (Applause.) It is enough to say for Stanton that Lincoln loved him. (Applause.) But a man came after Mr. Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, and because that the same that the same that the same that the same that the rebels hated him, and he hated the rebels, Johnson turned him out. But on the 21st November next—it is only twenty-nine days, and I count the days hour by hour—(cheers)—on the 21st of November Congress will again assemble, and will again resume their powers in the capitol of the nation and before twenty days expire from that time Edwin M. Stanton will go back again to his post of Sccretary of War. (Enthusisstic cheers and cries of "Bully man," "Good boy," &c.) I can say in the language of the post:—

War. (Enthusiam) But here was another scheral, at the mention of whose name every loval heart scaps with mention of whose name every loval heart scaps with mention of whose name every loval heart scaps with mention of whose name every loval heart scaps with mention of whose name every loval heart scaps within joy and admiration. It is Phil Sheridan, (Shihusishi applause). A man who, by his brilliant dash and magnetic power of command wreated victory from the very jaws of defoat—a man whose name is synonyous with success, and whose civil administration in Louisiana and Texas protected the defenceless and rebuked the disloyal and sent them to the back scates—(cheers)—and who allowed two rebel Governors to write "ex" before their names. (Cheers and laughter.) The rebels of New Gricans came to Johnson and caid:—"Why, this Sheridan is making us take back scats; he wants loyal men there; he will not early out your policy; remove him." And Andrew Johnson said:—"I hate him, loo; he will not awing round the circle with me, therefore I will remove him." And hed if remove the man who, when he came to the North, was received with an ovation that any conquerer mithib to bround of. That is not all. There was nother general, who used to represent the democracy of the city in Congress, but who was a true lover of his country, and when the war came showed that he loved his country more than he did democracy. In the battle field his sharp, strong voice rang out in appears to his soldiers to raily for the country and her sacred cause; and on the field feltysburg—(cries of "Sickles," and great enthusiasm)—where for three days the scales of national his hung in the balance, ever in front of the strife was Daniel E. Sickles. (Great applause.) He was sent to command in the Capolinas, but the rebels could not get on smoothly with him either. He would not carry out their policy, and they came to Johnson and said:—"This sickles believes in the laws of Courgess when it was a surface of the Capolinas, but the rebusion, the value of the pr

peace of the country and lose nothing. (Applause, The speaker then referred to the democracy of New York Nate under Seymour, and, concluding with an eloquent eulogy upon the virtues of the lamented late President Lincoln, was greeted, as he retired from the rostrum, with long and hearty applause.

CITY POLITICS.

The Contest Over the County Offices—An Anti-Hoffman Picdge Required by the Cirizens from Tammany Candidates—The Rival
Aspirants—A Seriose Disruption of the Tammany Ring Staved Offi—The Mayoralty.
The political contest has, after all, abated but very
little in its intensity. The nominations of candidates for the county offices have tended only to diffuse th elements of strife and to extend their operations over a wider range. The generals of division, having laid down the plans of the December campaign, are watching with keen interest the skirmishings of the Novemberites in their struggles for the positions they desire to hold when the final action comes on. Though the grea stake, the Mayoralty, is not in immediate issue, the chiefs and their advisers think they can estimate their chances of success from the fortune which attends their captains in the November struggle. The candidates themselves are naturally more interested in the success perplexing calculations as to how far the fate of the hisyoralty may be affected by their triumph or their gathering around them their own particular friends supporters and dependents, irrespective of mere party lines, they have entered on the stroggle with an energy and purpose that promise to bring to the polls on the 5th of November next the whole voting population of the city and county. The excitement of the contest over the county ticket is daily on the increase, and it is pretty clear before it is decided that the Mayoralty question must become to some extent involved in it. The colors of the chiefs under decided that the Mayoralty question must become to some extent involved in it. The colors of the chiefs under whom the captains are fighting must be advanced, so that the people may know they are in their proper ranks when the great issue comes on in December, and in the result of which their main interest is centred. The defeat of the present Tammany Mayoralty incumbent and encumbrance, and candidate for re-election, John T. Ho7man, is the first object desired by the voters and taxpayers of the city of New York; and any candidate coming before the people under his standard fights at a disadvantage that no individual popularity can possibly counterbalance. Even a semblance of feaity to the Mokanna of the City Hall Lunch Club, the high priest of the rites and mysteries of the ring-Hoffman—will prove fatal to the aspirant for the suffrages of the citizens who does not come out boldly and, without declaring for this man or the other for Mayor, announced himself an anti-Hoffmanite. This is the shibboleth that every Tammany candidate must pronounce before he can hope for success in November. Mr. Alderman James O'Brien, first on the Tammany conny ticket, is just in the position of disadvantage the people do not want to see him in. He is popular, and will no doubt prove eligible for the lucrative position to which he aspiras, should he be elected. He is actively engaged in the canvass for himself, and does not hesitate to say that he is more anxious to roll up a big majority individually than from any utterior benefit his success might prove to the Tammany nincompoop whose nominee he is. Mr. O'Brien has further wasly declared, in view of the Hunano's past warming in this regard, that he wilfpe for John Anderson in proference to Hoffman, if Mr. Anderson should be a candidate. So far so good; but this is not enough. The citizens will not be answered in this crais by an "if." The candidate whom they desire to honor must be an undisquised and openly declared anti-Hoffmanite or else they will have none of him. To this comp

contacts, and the sides of November the better for them. With Alderman O'Brien it is, "Which king, Bezonian? Speak or die!"

DISNIEGRATION OF THE TAMMANY ORGANIZATION, Not the least in importance of the political events of the past few days was the fact that in the formation of the Tammany slate, which nominates O'Brien for Sheriff and the obstructionist Loew for County Clerk, the threatened defection of at least one of the disappointed candidates for Sheriff was all but an au fail accompil. Shannon and his chief backers, John Morrissey and Jimmy Hayes, smarting under the presumed disgrace of having been thrown overboard by the Lunch Club rine, had determined to fling off all connection with the "red men," and to throw the whole weight of their personal and political influence with an anti-Tammany organization. This was resolved upon with a view, first, to the defeat of the Tammany county ticket in November, and afterwards, secording to circumstances, whether by a reorganization of the lammany party or by a combination with other democratic organizations opposed to the Hoffman, Sweeny and Tweed dynasty, to defeat Hoffman in December. A hint that this was the state of affairs in the enemy's camp was enough for the astute leader of the Mezarters, and the prospect of an alliance with the secders was exultingly surveyed by him from his evrien on Nassau street. It is said that overtures were at once made to Shannon and the others, but it seems they were not prepared to take so decisive a step; at all events, they did not so far implicate themselves or put themselves withough the pale of old St. Tammany. The ring were struck with consernation at this threatened defection, and Sunday night was spent in secret conclave discussing a plan for bringing back the wayward sons of Tammany. It was at last hit upon, and Bill Tweed undertook the task of reconciliation, in which he succeeded to the satisfaction of the parties most interested. The conditions of peace are said to be that Hoffman shall endeavor to procure for Hayes

of O'Brien is concerned, all differences have been removed as b-tween him and his late rivals, and he will get the undu'ded support of his party and his colleagues.

THE RACK FOR COUNTY OFFICES

bids fair to be one of the most hotly contested that has ever takes place in the politics of the city. The nominees of the Tammany and Mozart parties for Sheriff and County Clerk have been referred to at length in these articles. Alderman James O'Brion, the Tammany nominees for Sheriff, and Judge Michael Connoily, the nominee of the Mozart and democratic Union parties for the same office, are both very popular, and as between them the contest will be vigorously waged to the last. Both sare out, working with great energy and zeal as against each other, and they are daily and nightly surrounded by troops of friends zesious in the interest and cause of their patrons. It would be hazardous to predict who will poli the bigrest vote on the 5th November next. One thing in the Big Judge's favor is, that he is a declared anti-Hoffmanite for the Docember campaign. This is also an advantage that Mr. O'Brien may and ought to secure for himself at once. Let him do this—declare himself at once opposed, per se, to Hoffman for Mayor—and the result in November will prove the wisdom of this step. The race between himself and the Big Judge is a pretty one as it is; but let him throw off the dead weight that clings to him through his affiliation with the Hoffman ring, and his strides to the goal of success will be considerably lengthened and accelerated. There seems to be some doubt at to the side taken by Miles O'Reilly in this set to between the Big Judge on this step. The race between the Big Judge on this step with the Hoffman ring, and his strides to the goal of success will be considerably lengthened and accelerated. There seems to be some doubt as to the side taken by Miles O'Reilly in this set to between the Big Judge and his opponent O'Brien. The former came out strong for Miles when he was running a race for office, Why doesn't M

possible to the effort of these candidates in the race, and this additional interest is control in the November struggle for the county offices.

The difficulties and dissensions that reign in the Hoffman, Sweeny & Co. camp, with all the exasporations engendered by the vacillating and treacherous policy of Hoffman, have not yet opened his eyes to the fact that not only are the citizens at large determined to get rid of him in December, but that all upon whom, under other circumstances, he could ray for aid and support in his candidacy for Mayor, are opposed to his nomination for re-election. His obstinacy on this one point has been the cause of all the feads and bickerings that have so distracted the party since the first note of preparation for the campaign was sounded. Every act of the ring, every pian formed or devised for the political campaign has been subservient to the one concentrated idea of his life, his re-election to the Mayoralty, Well, having nominated himself, let nim run; but he will only run out the present term; never will he run out another. He is merely running now against time. He has got his term per up, and no boildy declares that he will run in spite of the Haralto. The Haralto never counselled him not to run; but it has, time and again, informed all whom it might concern that he would be a very hadly whipped candidate if he did. That's all. Now let him so absel, and the 5th of December will see him so far behind in the race that he must be content with a back seat, so far as any office in the gift of the sitizens of New York is concerned, for the rest of his natural life. So much for Heffman. Now that the trouble and perplexity of making the slates for the November election is passed away, there must be no more time lost in presenting to the citizens a worthy candidate for Mayor, one who will be a credit to the city. Any candidate would de to best the present incumbent, who

Conservative Republican Senatorial Nomia

tions.

The conservative wing of the republicans seems determined on a separate ticket, at least as far as the State torial candidates met in the various districts last night with the following results:-with the following results:

Fourth District—William M. Tweed,
Fifth District—John Keyser.
Sixth District—Adjourned,
Seventh District—Adjourned,
Eighth District—Adjourned.

Tammany Senatorial Conventions. Tammany appears to have come to a "dead lock" it the Fifth Senatorial district, comprising the Eighth convention assembled on Monday evening at the Adr atic, corner of Hudson and Barrow streets, David S secretaries, and proceeded to cast a vive voce vote, which terminated with the following result:—Ignatius Flynn, Eighth ward, 13 votes; Michael Norton, Ninth ward, 13; David V. Freeman, Sixteenth ward, 13; Edward Schell, Fifteenth ward, 11. Five ballots were subsequently taken with the same result, when a committee was appointed to secure more harmonious action for Tuesday evening, and the meeting adjourned until that time. On Tuesday might the convention reassembled, and was polled eighteen times with the same result as on the preceding evening, and the secretary, at hatpast twelve o'cock, reported that there were "fair prospects of the delegates staying there all night," two motions for an adjournment having been lost. They adjourned at one o'clock A. M. to meet last night, and, having assembled, eight ballots were taken, showing precisely the same result as on the previous evenings, and an adjournment was had until this evening, when a conference committee will report on their efforts to secure harmonious action. secretaries, and proceeded to cast a wind roce vote

Democratic Union Senatorial Nomination. The Democratic Union Convention of the Eighth Sena

torial district last night nominated Michael J. Tuomey.

Republican Assembly Nomination. The republicans of the Fourteenth Assembly distric last night nominated Alexander H. Mulligan,

Tammany Assembly Nominations. last night by the Tammany democracy as follows:-First district—Michael C. Murphy. Seventh district—James Riley. Sixteenth district—William Baird. Te entieth district—John Brown.

Mozart Assembly Nominations. Assembly nominations last night:—
Eighth district—Michael Cassidy (endorsed subsequently by the republicans and democratic Unionists,
Fourteenth district—Lewis W. Mayhers,
Fifteenth district—Solomon B. Noble,

additional nominations last night for the Assembly:— Second district—John Riordan. Eighteenth district—Michael Fay.

OBITUARY.

George Wilkins Kendall.

telegraph in the HERALD of yesterday morning as havin Boerue, Texas, on Monday morning last. His death was caused by congestive chills. Mr. Kendall was a native he was born about the year 1810. He received a plain education, and after leaving school was apprenticed to a printer. As soon as he had mastered his trade he left nome and travelled through various parts of the South 1835 he removed to New Orleans, where he finally settled. For some time after his arrival he worked a was a decided success from its first issue. Under his able management the paper soon rose in copularity and influence until it became the leading and most extensively circulated journal in the South. His health being impaired by too close an application to his editorial duties, Mr. Kondall, in obedience to his spirit of adventure, joined the expedition which set out from Austin, Texas, for Santa Fé in 1841, and after passing through many stirring adventures had the misfortune to be captured with others and taken to Hexico, where he suffered a long and disagreeable captivity. Upon his release he published an account of the campaigo, entitled "Narrative of the Texan Santa Fé Expedition," in two most entertaining and instructive volumes. When the war with Mexico broke out he accompanied our army in the capacity of a volunteer, and after its close went to Europe, where he spent two years superintending the publication of his history of the condict. In 1852 he retured from the active management of the Picayune and removed to Texas, in which Siate he had purchased a large tract of land. Here he devoted his time to the breeding of sheep, in which he was very successful. During the political excitement in 1860 Mr. Kendall opposed secession, but after Louisiana and Fexas seceded he acquisesced in the decision of the majority and supported the was a decided success from its first issue.

THE ALLEGED DEFALCATION IN THE TROY CHAMBERLAINCY.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

TROY. Oct. 22, 1867. The committee of financial experts appointed by Mayor Fingg to investigate ex-Chamberlain Brower's accounts and determine their condition as to soundness have had several meetings, and have finally concluded assert his right to the interest drawn on the deposits in the Hanover Bank, basing his claim on precedent

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Mutual, of New York, vs. Noional, of Wash-

Ington.

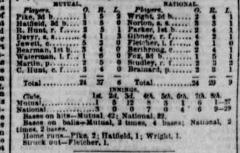
The return game of the match between the above The return game of the match between the above named clubs came off yesterday on the Union grounds and proved to be a tedious and rather uninteresting game. The fielding was about even, but the Mutuals led at the bat in a majority of the innings. The Washingtonians could not "get hold" on Martin's pitching until near the end of the game when he became somewhat tired out. Hag the fielders taken the opportunities offered them the game, would have been much aborter and the disparity in figures, no doubt, very much larger than it is. Wright and Parker were the only members of the visiting nine to whom credit can be given for good, steady playing. Wright filled the positions of second baseuma, third baseman, cather and pitcher during the game. The disposition of the Mutual nine was capital. Hatfield tended to third finely and made two beaulful pick-ups. Pike at second would be much more effective if trained down. Dovyr. Bearman and Martin also deserve notice for general good play. The score of the game is as follows:

Players. O. R. L. Physics.

AMIOMAL.

Players. O. R. L. Physics.

Jewett. C. b. 5 0 Norton, a. a. 3 3 1 Hatfield, 3d b. 3 5 0 Norton, a. a. 3 3 1 Hatfield, 3d b. 3 5 0 Norton, a. a. 3 3 1 Devyr, a. 4 1 3 Gibney, r. 4 2 1 Devyr, a. 4 1 3 Gibney, r. 6 2 1 Devyr, a. 5 1 Parker, let b. 2 4 1 Waterman, is b. 5 0 Bearthrong, c. 2 4 1 Martin, p. 2 5 0 Studley, r. 2 3 3 1 Total ... 24 37 6 Total ... 24 39 9 named clubs came off yesterday on the Union grounds



The last picnic of the season, which was to have come off on Monday next, for the benefit of the churches under the pastoral care of Father Barry, of Rossville, S. I., who has just returned from Rome, will take place on the ensuing Thursday, at Bardelli's Park, near Vanderbill landing. The occasion is meant to be an "All Hallow" rounion after the gentleman's voyage over Old Occass.

AMUSEMENTS.

said in praise of Mr. Jefferson's impersonation of the character of Rip Van Winkle than this—that Mr. Wash ington Irving himself, if alive, would thoroughly enjoy it as a spectator, and, for aught we know, might borrow hints from it for the improvement of one of the most popular of his creations. Last evening the crowded audience at the Olympic applauded all the points which Mr. Jefferson has so well learn ed to make, and we have no doubt that if the Midsummer Night's Dream were not brought forward next week as a substitute for Rip Van Winkle, the latter piece would for a long time to come secure the attention of the public.

Bunyan Hall-The Pilgrim. scene of Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress, and gives the bests spectacle in the religious line, that the Metropolis ham ever seen. Each scene in the panorema is painted by an artist, and is accompanied by some excellent music and choruses. The finale is a grand transformation arrangement à la Black Crook, and is a very consoling insight into the region beyond the grave where all good tians are supposed to go. It is well worth the while of a sinful Gothamite to go to Dr. Cheever's church some a simili Gothamite to go to Dr. Cheever's church some evening, and accompany Christian on his route to the Happy Land of Canana, through the Slough of Despond, across the Delectable Mountains, into Doubling Castle, past the land of Beulah and finally into the Celestal City. There is plenty of food for reflection is the journey, and it may serve to wean his mind from the seductions of Vanity Fair, Black Crook, Devil's Auction, Beelzebub or Apollyon.

New York Conservatory of Music. first classical soirée of Edward Mollenhauer's Co servatory took place last night at the hall corner of Fifth wenue and Fourteenth street. This institution is an and numbers among its members some excellent proconcert showed very satisfactory results in the training of the pupils, and first class talent on the part of the proof the pupils, and first class talent on the part of the pro-fessors. The programme consisted of Beethoven's quartet in C minor, sonata, opus 26 and trie in B flat, opus 97, Haydn's sonata in B flat, first move-ment; Ah, Mon Fernand, from Favorita, and La Syl-phide, by Mollenbauer. The artists were Messrs. Ed-ward, Henry and Bernard Moltenbauer, Madame Bou-lgny, Miss Emily Kobl, Messrs. Kyrpol and Nues and A. Steinbaus. The great attraction was the admirable violin performance of Edward Mollenhauer. The con-cert was very largely attended, and the programme was in general unexceptionably rendered. Mr. A. F. Lejeat officiated as conductor.

Irving Hall-Soirce of the Literary Constel-

Intion.

This society gave a concert, readings from the poets and a ball last night at Irving Hall, before a very large and decidedly brilliant audience. Thomas' orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Eben, played the overture, Poet and Peasant. Visions in a Dream and selection Poet and Peazant, Visions in a Dream and selections from La Juice, and Misses Gerirude Frankan and Nechmann and Messrs. Cohen, Waiter, Blumensteel, Spinyarn and Lauterbach made their appearance for the first time in public. The ladies sang charmingly and the gentlemen spouted orations. At eleven o'clock the seats were removed, as if by magic, and dancing commenced. The half was brilliantly illuminated, and the tollettee of the ladies were sans reproche et a la mode,

THE TUBE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Match Between Patchen. Butler and Fearless, on the Island Park Course. Troy, Oct. 22, 1867.

This afternoon an undetermined race of yesterday was to be completed on the Island Park Course, near this city, between George N. Patchen, Butler and Fearless, horses having been brought up from New York to trot for a purse, best three in five, of \$1,000. The race ever witnessed in this part of the State in all respects A recapitulation of the efforts made yesterday to win the purse shows that the horses were called "to the front and contro" at sharp four o'clock, Fatchen being at the pole when they took their respective places for the first heat, Butler being second and Fearless outside. After manifested no disposition to meet the issue, and was withdrawn, and the two other horses started with an crowd ten to seven. At the first turn Patchen was little ahead, passing the quarter pole in thirty-eigh

crowd ten to seven. At the first turn Patchen was a little ahead, passing the quarter pole in thrty-eight seconds, the half-mile pole in one minute and fife-in seconds, and, gaining on the lead to the second turn, interly outfooted the black to the judges' stand, winning the heat most perfectly in 2.29.

In the second heat, which was in most respects entirely similar to the first one, the horses repeatedly went up, the struggle for the lead on the homestratch being particularly excisinz. Butier, after closing a long gao, lost the heat by only half a length. Time, 2.32, The crowd of turflies in attendance was spirited both to-day and yesterday, those present exceiling somewhat in numbers yesterday, and at the third nest (on the 21st) the driver of Butier, having confidence in the bottom and general capacity of his horse, evinced a determination to win the race if possible, and for this reason old not appear in a hurry to come to the score until advised by the judges that he must at once get up for the start. The horses got off neck and neck, Patchen taking the lead at the turn fank seeping it of the quarter pole, which he accompishes in thirty nine seconds, and sweeping down the back-tretch came in quite two lengths ahead. Bu ier galantly commenced to close the gap at the half-mile pole, trotting with great energy and exciting the highest hopes that he would win the heat and race. At the lower turn he lapped the stallion, and magnificently swing into the lead as he rounded into the home-tretch. At this moment the already intense excitement ran highest, and a perice from the course. Butler, however, was soon hauled down, and won the heat in 2.38. A claim of foul was disalowed Patcher's driver. Darkness coming on the decisive race was postponed until to-day, when on account of rain setting in it was further postponed, to certainly take place on the first lair day.

A Fight in Bergen County, N. J.—Seventeen Rounds Fought Between Edward Kelly and Charles Turner—The Latter the Winner. [From the Evening Ielegram of yestorday.] For some time past there has been a match browing

etween two amateur fighters, named Ed Kelly and Charles Turner, and a few days ago the two were matched to fight for \$300, the encounter to take place this morning. The parties hall from the Eighteenth this morning. The parties hall from the Eighteenth and Twentieth wards, and were accempanied by about one hundred and fifty friends. They left the city at a little past three o'clock this morning, in a small tug, which they had chartered for the occasion. The principals were taken on board at Manhattanville, where they had repaired to avoid arrest. They proceeded to the Powder dock, just opposite Fort Washington, where a ring was pitched and at daylight the ecounter came off. The air was exceedingly chilly and the journey was anything but pleasant to the speciators. There was, however, a good supply of Jersey lightning, which was seized upon and relished by all, At daylight the referce, Mr. Denin, called the fight, when both men game to the mark with their seconds. The fight lasted just one hour and twenty minutes, and was closely contested by both parties, each lighting with the ulmost desperation. The first round lasted over cight minutes. In the second Turner got first blood, and in the eighth had been the suffernment of the real transfer on the last round Keily off bis pins and breaking one of his ribs. In the last round Keily was terribly punished, and his seconds seeing that he could not win, threw up the sponge.

Turner was thereupon declared the winner. He shock hands with Keily after the fight, and the whole party returned to the city unmolested by the police. and Twentieth wards, and were accompanied by about

The Allen and Ryall Fight.

[From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

There appears to be some little difficulty attending this match, the report that the papers had been signed proving incorrect. Ryall claims that Allen has no right to name the time, place and the amount of stakes., Ryall will meet Allen in Virginia, provided Allen will pay his expenses. The time named by Allen (two months) he claims is too short to allow him to go through the training necessary to bring him up to the proper condition. Allen not having as yet made any reply to Ryall on these points, it is feared the fight may fail through.

Mckiel, of New York, and Coulter, of Penns

From the Evening Telegram of yesterday.]

It will be remembered that for the past three or four weeks considerable controversy has been going on among many of the professional oarsmen, relative to getting up one match more before the close of the season. McKiel has been the most desirous, and chal-lenged flamill to try his hand with him, but the latter leuged Hamilt to try his hand with him, but the latter declined to row again this season. Denny Leary size received a challenge from one of the Biglina, and young Ward tried hard to secure a match, but all to no purpose. McKiel has, however, brought about a match with Henry Coulter, of Manchester, Pa. who has signed articles of agreement to row McKiel a five mile race for \$1,000 a side, to come off on Wednesday, Octea, ber 30, on the Monongabels river, rather a short time intervening for training. They are to row over the same course chosen by Hamilt and Ward in one of their matches, a distance of two miles and a bailt, to and around a stakeboat and return. McKiel is allowed \$200 for his expenses to Pittaburg, to be paid on making the last deposit. This will no doubt be a very interesting race, as it will fully test the capabilities of both theso men as pullers.